Well, what has Spain to lose? The " Gem of the Antilles," Cuba. If not seized by the United States, it would share the fate of this Confederacy conquered. over the affairs of men and of nations, and who will not There or here, there would be no slavery, and it is not necessary to say that here and there the negro, under necessary to say that here and there the negro, under That's so!] Let no man give place to despondency. If he parties a source of wealth—to New England itself, has gloom let him hide it. With faith and dilligence and which is trying to bite the hand that has fed it, and courage, we shall assuredly triumph at last. made it wealthy and, of course, according to its instinct. irs lent. Emaccipation in this country would be equivalent to emencipation in Cuba, and that would be to The N. Y. Herald contains the following intelligence ing restored to life. She is assuming the viger of the live to the church property question. No one who under-Western European powers. She is taking on her the stands Maximillan's position could have doubted for a moprogress of the rest of the moving world—beginning to calt and dangerous affair. He has decided it according to discover the nature of industry and merchandise-has his interests. Invited by the church party to assume the an appreciation of the value of railroads, and steam en imperial crewn and control the destinies of Mexico, it was gines, and all that kind of prog ess. Can any one sup. naturally supposed b: many that he would repay the devopose that she does not see the present value of Cuba to her, and how little value it would be if the philanthro- lan's declarations, repeatedly made, at the very commencepby of New England were to have the manipulation of ment of his career, that he knew ne party and would favor Cubs, in the hands of a wise power, is worth more the pet policy of none, while revealing his real intentions. than ten times its area of soil in any part of the world. sroused a suspicion among his o.d supporters that be It is a g-m, which no people would give away, or allow very just suspicion deepened, until it almost assumed the to be stelen away, or its value to be lost by the se call- form of open revels, and would certainly have culminaed philanthropy of any fanatical race.

So that one sees why she must take a profound interest in the ambitious purposes of New England to corquer this Confederacy. The value of Cuba to her depends on the independence of this Confederaey. Will out that, like Canada, it were not worth

And thus it seems to follow that each of these pow-Test of her dominions which is the very jewel in her

And so one sees reasons in these rumors of European interposition -reasons which one might add to, if it iscredible; but they should only cheer and not render as listica-for, if Lincoln's programme of arms be succossful, we may be conquered even by the 4th of March, and then what will be the use of interposition? The deed will be consummated, and signed and delivered inare now enrounding themselves.

The Richmond Sentinel, of Friday, gives the following skutch of a speech delivered in Richmond, last Thursday night, by Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, one of the gentlemen appointed to confer with Lincoln :

MR. BUNTER'S SPERCH.

mobile. Our form of government, our social system and ramework, the protection of life, liberty and property are all involved, and are all at stake God grant us the windom to conceive, and the energy that our situation re-

We are not responsible, said Mr. Hunter, for the war which has raged for four years, and for the blood which has been shed. Our skirts are clear. We have contended only for the right of self-government. This ought to have en as dear to our enemies as to us, for it is an American principle, and by education and tradition they had been dmonthed to respect it. They ought to have united with a in chert hisg and maintaining it; but instead of that have chosen to declare war upon it and upon us.

There had been, said Mr. H., no such war as that which ad been waged against us, except those of Wallenstein d Attila and the Thirty Year war. The fury and barbarity with which it has been progeouted, were worthy of the unhallowed objects which it contemplated. Mr. Huster proceeded to notice the legislation of the inited States Government in relation to the people of the

onfoderate States. The confiscation laws, the emancipaon constitutional amendment, &c., were passed in reif anything more were wanted, said Mr. H., to show the full animosity which is exhibited towards us, it is refesal to enter into negotiations with us whether with our Confederate or State wovernments. They tion numbering between seven and ten millions of peoe, they have no terms, will enter into no agreement. taspose we were "rebels" as they say we are; no great ivil war was ever settled without negotiations. The British Government held the colonists to be "rebels:" yet. n 1774, they cent Commissioners hither authorized to cono arrange for truce, armistice or peace. Strong Governments have always esteemed it the part of duty and of wisdom, after viad cating their power, to extend liberal terms to those who had been in armed opposition-in order to recoucile them to their sway and make them contented

The President of the United States had proposed nothing of this sort. He did nothing and offered nothing to soothe the rejuctance or mitigate the severities of submission. It is impossible that he could have supposed peace attainathe on his terms, with such an armed force as the Confederates have in the field. He required that we should confess ourselves rebels, and as such responsible for the blood that has been shed; to submit without condition; to submit to laws by which our property is declared confiscated and our lives forfeited. He promised, indeed, that he would show lenieucy in the exercise of the pardoning power; but could a people, accustomed to be free, conthe will of one man, and not under the guaranty of law?-

[Vo ces-Never | Never !] In the Government to which they were thus required to spomit, naconditionally; it was not promised that they should even have a voice. It was distinctly left uncertain whether they should be allowed any representation. President Lincoln had told our Commissioners-had told him. I vir. Hunter ]-that soould we elect Representatives and send them to the Washington Congress, he, [President Lincoln | would be in layor of receiving them, but he was only one man, and whether or not they would be received was

Such was the inducement held out to us-such the propo

Mr. Hunter then proceeded to notice some of the further consequences of submission or surrender to the Washington Government. More than three millions of slaves, wort from twelve to fifteen hundred millions of dollars, would at once be turned loose as idlers and vagabonds upon our community. It was not necessary to explain the evils of says: such a population. Nor would it be allowed to us to regulate or restrain them, so as to make them useful or correct their victousness. The United States Congress is to have the power to regulate these questions, and would be coninually interfering between the white and the black; and this power of regulation would be in the hands of those who, for one generation at least, would be extremely hostile to us. If the Northern agitations of past times, in coenection with our African population, was intol rable to ns, what would it be under the extremely aggravated circumstances which would obta n as to the future? The status of this population would be subject of ceaseless distrac-

And what, said Mr. H., is to become of these liberated slaves? The men among them have been carried off by the eremy in large districus. Only the wos en and children remiste. Under our system, these would be taken care of by their owners, who would be bound to it by their future interest. But under the emancipation policy they would in evitably perish. Even if the males existed among them it due proportion, emancipation would destroy the race --In competition with the white man they would perish as the human frame withers under the sirocco, or the mists of the morn ng disappear under the beams of the sun. Our system has been the best for the negre as well as for us. the optside world which has permitted itsetf to indulge in ignorant centure apon this question, were acquainted with. or world consider the real facts of the case, it would hair us not as the enemies, but as the protectors and saviors of the black race.

An eminent lady once said, "Oh, liberty, what crimes much misery is inflicted in thy name!" The negro will rise | ceeded in making it popular among the masses. up in judgment against those who, under pretence of promoting his interests, inflict upon him the most fatal misfortunes. If they succeed in their present designs, his race is doomed.

Having Ekstched the evils and the rain in which we would be hopelessly involved, if we submit to our enemies, Mr. Hunter prosecded to point out the happiness of a successwin, said he, Independence and therty, and dignity for said we shall maturity of seeds detracts statch and sugar from the ticket. There was never before such a content to plant. ticket.' ] There was never before such a contest; never has there been such glory as we shall win! Never beforhas the world look d coldly on, and seen a people without aid or sympathy, standing up for their liberties, and brave ly contesting their soil, foot by foot, with the enemy .-Sealed up from intercourse with the outside world, and exsympatics, but nevertheless, maintaining the fight, with brave hearts and stont hands !

Our success will establish, continued Mr. H., a system o government that shall command the respect of the world ; a government in which both the black and the white races will improve together. Our soldiers, when they return victorious from the war, with their swords dripping with gore, and their brows crowned with laurels, will return to be hailed by the benedictions and honored by the grati tude of their countrymen. When grown old in the enjoyjouths of another generation will gather around them to ter waiting for the seed of first erop to majure before

learn the story of the present day, and to be instructed in all that is brave and noble. Could higher motives be presented to engage our zeal or rouse our activities? He would not promise that the struggle would be easy or without sacrifice. On the contrary, it would be arduous and severe. But far better lose life than fail-property he threw out of the. question, for that

milian good. We believe that the Emperor Napoleon it was appealed to by generals, as an aid in battles and by this sentiment a French commander once staid the flight of his troops and exchanged defeat for victory. Mr. Hunter said he himself had faith. He pretended to see no signs in the skies, and no portents on the earth .-But he believed there was a righteous God who presides suffer the right to fail, and wickedness to presper. Our army will be able to conquer in the end. [A soldier-

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The dry bones of her past are be- news-namely, the Emperor's letter to his minister relament the policy he would pursue in regard to that diffition and loyalty of that party by the adoption of their measures in part at least if not in whole. But Maximilwould not bead himself to their views. Gradually this ted in a revolution against the new Emperor had not the French been on the spot to restrain it.

Every one who has followed this correspondence may remember the disagreement which occurred between the Archbishop of Mexico city and Almonte, followed by a sharp correspondence between that prelate and Baron Niegra, at that time commandant of the capital. It was a critical moment. The city was filled with hub, ry, unemployed military men and officials, pamphlets and pasquinades oirculated freely, the walls were covered with covert attacks and appeals, equibs and circulars were thrust uners has something to gain by the success of our cause der the doors of dwelling houses, and every effort was -England the weakening of a commercial rival, and as made, in short, to arouse a feeling of enmity to the new were burned destroying firty buildings. The b raing oil a consumer of cotton; France, as her "honor" is in- order of kings. All this dangerous machinery was set in serested in Mexico; and Spain, as having at bazard the motion by the clerical party, not through any leve for the old republican, nor i ostility to the imperial form of gov. sides. A number of people were reasted alive in the piece. ernment, but simply because the provisional government streets. grown - without which she would have been bankrupt under the regency of Almonte refused to restore the shareb property which had been sequestrated by the liberal party, of which Juarez was the head. A peace was patched up between them till Maximilian should arrive, thanks to the presence of the French and the diplomacy of rided canwere necessary. On the whole, then, the rumors are not non. Abread, the incidents of that period were misunderato d, because misre presented; though efforts were made

by some to direct the attention of the world to the proper poiss. It is now admitted that those efforts were right. Un the arrival of Maximilian the attenders of the beffled charch party were renewed, though in a much less threat ening and demonstrative manner. Nevertheless, as I ave said they gave serious cause for apprehension, and were | Senate then went into secret session. to the keeping of the enemy. Patience, courage, ener tools kept in check by tear. It was suspected that the new gy 1-and it is not improbable that before long we shall Emperor had come with his mind made up to disappoint see day through the gloom with which despairing men the party that had invited him over, and their rage knew no bounds.

I had leaked out that Maximilian had di-closed his intended policy to the Pope, when on his vieit to Rome; while the nature of that policy was abrewdly gacesed at .-The churchman acknowledged the bitter truth has their entire plot was a taffore, and they were ready for any thing. The liberals, on the other hand, saw with pleasure the soming triumph of their policy, and flicked to the sapport of the Emperor, who knew that his interests lay in auracting them, and spared no pains to that end. He formed his cabinet from among them, and bestowed apon Mr. Hunter, on taking the chair, explained, in a speech | them government favors with a lavisa hand. Take it all in | ted States. some length, the object and purpose for which the meet | all, the game was well planted, and played with admira-The churchmen were in a mauner compelled e-s our attenties that ever engaged the solicitude of aty to support him as their refuge and protection from the lib erais; while the latter, won through their interests and political prejudices, by the highest compliment the most adjoit il tierer could pay, have added their support, and thus comented the four daries of the new regime. It is now perfectly wel known that Maximinan did makup his raind in regard to this question before he arrived, ket.

and did communicate his inte tion to the Holy Father whose displeasure is manipated sufficiently in the fact that his Nancio arrived is s'exics without a word of instruction, and is now about to depart, after having simply reurned the compliment of Maximilian's visit to the Vatisuch is the situation in Mexico. The Emperor, by his

good sense and tact, has firmly established himself. He has shown himself entightened, unprejudiced and judeponthe European powers. The Republican party is shattered to fragments and without a legitimate head; for the time of President Juarez expired on the 30th of last November. Men of all shades of opinion, as it actuated by one motive. flock to his support, and he now has, beyond the slightest donot, the bulk of the nation with him.

I do not stop to inquire whether all this is agreeable or otherwise to the people of the United States; it is simply the truth, and should therefore be stated. For the rest, my humble opinion is that it will be time enough or Mexico, when she has received the recognition she needs, to adopt another form of government more akin to our feelfor a considerable time, eminently unfitted. It is stated in Mexico that the Imperial Government will

be recognized by the United States in Aarch next, and this report finds credence in diplomatic circles at the capital. But the solution of the church property question, though considerably smoothing the path of the new government by no means removes all the difficulties which surround it. condition, and many millions of dollars have to be paid out | children to preserve it. of the Treasury at once, which, it applied to the censtruction of roads and other improvements, would lessen the burdes bereafter. By the terms stipulated at the ernvention of Miramon.

France must be paid tweive milifons of dollars within a short time, and before the country shall have sufficiently recovered to pay that sum with case. And this is only one of many claims. The consequence of this scarcity of moure of reducing the import and export duties, and abolishing many taxes, as he had promised and desired to de .-Another difficulty is in the multitude of unemployed civil and military officials, ready for anything that gives them peace and prout, and quite disgusted with Maximi.ian for not taking them into his pay-a thing clearly impossible at present. These and other difficulties not necestary to sent to hold their lives, their property, their security, at mention, will clog she wheels of the Imperial Government for some time-to come, and would even render Maximillan' position en irely unbearable, it the hope of a large influx of foreigners did not encourage him.

## CROMWELL'S HEAD\_QUININE.

One of the Southern papers gives some interesting information concerning the skull of Cromwell. It seems that it is not known where the remains of the " Protector "-one of the greatest of the covereigns of England-were buried. His countrymen only tortured his dead body, or what they supposed to be it; but there has never yet been any oertainty as to whether they struck the right carcass, or were wreaking their vengeance on the body of a "loyal" man. But, at all events, there have been most earnest de sires among the showmen and others of that kind of people to get hold of the great man's skull, in order to exhibit at sixpence, more or less, perhead. The writer we allude to

For a long time after Cromwell's death the fate of his hend remained in obscarity. But at last speculation seized apon au object soon likely to become a great attraction and soon dot one, but a whole number of heads appeared. autil the countryman, who asked in vain for the Protec tor's head at the British Museum, could well reply with indirection: "No head of Cromwell here? Why, the, have one even in the Ashmolean museum at Oxford." One of them tell upon a new and unaswersbie doubt for a moment that it must have been that of the chief of the Roundheads." If the ashes of Alexander the Great might stop up the burghole of a cask, and the mumone of those that requires no glowing inscription in man ble or bronze to live forever in the memory of men. But the illustration of this was not our purpose.

many sousible men have not emanolpated themselves : was the violent prejudice against the age of quintne. About his letter. three years before, Jesuits and imported this invaluable medicine into England, but as a. Aiderman had died soon atter taking it, all good Protestants looked with horror upon the Jesuit's back. Even as late as 1079, a little bex with quining was carried thio' London in as emn procesare committed in thy name." In like manner, the African sion and flow ly burnt with the image of the Pope. it was may well exclaim, "Oh, philanthropy, philanthropy-how not until the following century that Sir Hans Slone suc-

SORGHUM-TIME TO HARVEST .- After many years. experience in this cereal, I have arrived at the following conclusion. That it attains a point of maturity beyond which it deteriorates. That point is the shedful resistance of the attempt at our subjugation. We shall ding off the blooms and the formation of seed. The

Glacose or grape sugar is manufactured in France from starch for sweetening wine. So there must be a let of came sugar and glucose sustained in maturing seed. The Havana sugar cane does not attain to this point cluded both commercially and sentimentally from their of materity at all in Louisiana. It does not bloom there, and but sparingly in the West Indies; and evan which might or might not lead to re-union. there it cannot be prepagated from seed. We, therefore, coacinde that this cane does not arrive to the materity that sorgham does, on commencing to seed. We coaclade, also, that we can harvest two crops-one is July or August, and the other in September or October-in the same year, on the same ground and from the same seed and roote. We made this past season ment of the love and veneration of their associates; the good syrup from the second growth or spreass, even af-

EUGAR AND COTTON .- From Bayou Lafourche to Bayou in the State of Louisiana, and yielded about twelve or was nothing in such a contest. A proper zeal on the part fifteen thousand hogsheads, only raised last year three Give it to 'em !' | And, as in religion, we must join faith | has shipped ten hogsheads and two barrels, the product of to our works. He who desponds is already-half-whipped. the year just closed. The cotton crop was a complete son why we should fail. We must cultivate enthusiasm - of Yankee interference.

harvesting the first erop.

## TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1865, ty J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office oft he District Court of the Confederate States for the Morthern Distric

> MOVEMENTS OF THE YANKEES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10th, 1865. A force of the enemy, believed to be about two to four walent to emencipation in Cuoa, and that would be to thom Mexico:
make Cuba as unproductive as Jamaica, which is hard Havana, January 4.—In my last communication I sent by worth owning. Spain is growing into the form of a you by far the most important item of our latest Mexican skirmishing took place, but there was no general en-

The enemy are making active demonstrations at various points, but they are believed to be merely feints. A force attacked our troops on the Saitkatchie this morning, but were easily repulsed. They also advanced spon the Charleston road, near Blue House, and opened with artillery, but made no impression on our lines. Intelligence from the road to day reports the enemy having crossed the Edisto at Binnaker's bridge.

LATE MORTHERN NEWS .- TERRIBLE CONFLAGRA

The enemy are moving on Augusta.

TION IN PHILADELPHIA. RICHMOND, Feb. 11th, 1866. Morthern papers of the 9th inst. have been received. In the late fight around Petersburg, the casualties in the 5th corps is estimated at about 500; in the 2d corps at | ularly.

Arrangements for a general exchange of prisoners have been completed. A terrible configration occurred in Philadelphia on Wednesday morning. Two thousand barrels of coal oil

The draft in New York will probably be pessponed.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. RICHMOND, Feb. 11th, 1865.

The Benate passed the bill changing the time for the holding the election for Representatives to Congress in Missouri to the first Monday of November. Mr. Burnett introduced a bill to abolish the office of Provost Marshal, except within the lines of the army. The

In the House as communication was received from the President, stating the number of Quartermasters, and assistant Quartermasters in the Confederate service to be a rule to repress, as far as lay in my power, everything dis-1.316 on Post duty and tax in kind 318.

The tax bill was further considered fintil adjournment. FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13th, 1865. Northern papers of the 10th inst. have been received .-They contain very little of interest.

Operations against Wilmington would soon be con merced.

The St. Albans raiders are to be delivered up to the Uni-

Lincoln's report of the conference at Fortress Monroe would be submitted on the 10th. The news of the peace movement caused much talk in England, and had a depressing effect on the cotton mar-

GEN. LEE OFFERS PARDON TO ALL DESERTER ..

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.h. 1885. Gan. Lee has issued General Orders offering pardon to all describers and men improperly absent who may leturn to their commands within twenty days from the publica-He has received the recognition or all, or almost all tion of this order at headquarters of the department in which they may be. No general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert, shall suffer such punishment as the courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be enterthised.

The order closes as follows : Taking a new resolution from the fate which the enemy intends for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence. Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with our ings, but for which she has hitherto been, and will yet be, brave army sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful. The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us then oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to apflering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

in the Senate, the bill for raising two hundred thousand negro troops was reported back from the Committee on military affairs, with amendments. Pending the forther conney has, therefore, obliged maximilian to forego the pleas | sideration of the exemption bill the Senate resolved into

In the House the appropriation bill was perfected and passed. The tax bill was referred to a special sommittee. Nothing else of interest transpired.

LINCOLN'S REPORT OF THE PEACE COMMISSION. RICHMOND, Feb. 13th, 1865.

Northern papers of the 11th inst. publish Lincoln's message relative to the Hampton Roads conference, including all the letters and telegrams on the subject, also g letter | thought of yielding to her rebelious child in the smallest from Saward to minister Adams. Lincoln says that after Blair's return from Richmond he left with him a letter from Davis to Blair expressing his

willingness to renew the effort to enter into a conference coln, by way of reply, addressed a note to Biair, express ing his willingness to receive any agent formally sent with the view to secure peace to the people of our common country. The subsequent correspondence explains the detention of the commissioners at Petersburg and City Point. In the absence of Grant, who received their application to pass through the liaes, a telegraph was sent to Wash- brow. ington for instructions, when Lincoln sent Major Rekart with a message prepared for him to be delivered to the commissioners, allowing them to pass the in his mother's eyes. lines for an informal conference on the basis of Lin coln's note to Blair. In the meantime the commissioners applied Numerous Professors exhibited the genuine skull, inva- to Grant, who had returned, for a pass through the 1 nes, riably well embalmed, and with an iron spike athli iss ened with the view of escertaining upon what ferms the war blow were about to follow. proof of the auth rity of his head. "No one looking at may be terminated. In pursuance of the course indica ted the remarkable roundness of his head," he said "can by Lincoln is said letter to Biair, Grant allowed them to sound like a kiss; and waves of supshine swept suddenly pass the lines and proceed to City Point, where they were lover a face that was dark and stormy a moment before. detained until the arrival of Rekart. Before bis arrive il naughty behavior. itled body of a Pharaoh be given in powders to crequing the commissioners addressed another note to Grant expres. The mother could not forgive him. Instantly the smile pa ion's, we o ght not to complain of the vite uses to sing no desire to go to Washington, but to confer informal. | went out from Edward's face; but he looked neither peniwhich cromwell's head may have been put. His name is ly with the President in reference to the matters mentioned

in his letter to Blair. Bekart delivered his message to the commissioners, and object was chiefly to extract the following in relation to says that he received an unsatisfactory reply. He then the prejudice against quiame, from which even to-day no ified the commissioners that they could not proceed A curious teature of this last disease of so great a man further, unless they complied with the terms expressed in for him in the touch, followed, half behind her, down into

convinced of the good intentions of Stephens and Hunter, atter that fashion!" was added, reprovingly. "Kiss Aunt and their desire to restore peace to the Union, and that their letter to him was all that Lincoin's instructions contemplated.

Lincoln replied, requesting Grant to inform the gentle-

men that he would meet them at Fortress Monroe. While Lincoln was en ron's, the Commissioners sent amother note to Rekart, expressing their willingness to proceed to Fortress Monroe to have an informal conference of the basis of Liacoln's letter to Biair, or apon any other terms and conditions he may hereafter propose, not inconsistent with the essectial principles of self-government and popular rights upon which our institutions were founded. They further expressed an anxiety to establish the most honorable peace, without further effusion of plood, promising their utmost efforts to accomplish such a result.

Lincoln's statement of the interview is confirmatory of the report of the Commissioners as to his ultimatum. He says they seemed to desire the adoption of some course The general news is unimportant.

RICHMOND, Feb. 14th, 1865.

SEWARD'S REPORT TO MINISTER IADAMS RELA-TIVE TO THE PRACE CONFERENCE.

Seward, in his report to Minister Adams of the late Cenference at Fortress Monroe, says : What the insnigent party seemed this fly to favor was a postponement of the question of separation apon the war is waged, and a mateal direction of the efforts of the government, as well as those of the insurgents, to some extrinsic pelicy or scheme for a season, during which the passions might be expected to auger; barshness naturally produces antagonism; oft re-Plaquemine, in the parish of Iberville, La., which was subside, the armies be reduced, and! trade and intercourse considered before the war to be one of the richest parishes | between the people of both sections be resumed. It was suggested by them that through suel : a postponement we of the pe pie will accomplish wonders. It will bring back | hundred and fifty hogsheads of sugar. One planter, whose might new have immediate peace, with some not very cerdeserters, and it will bring on skulkers. [A soldier-| crop in 1860 was a little over twelve hundred hogsheads, tain prospect of an ultimate and sa thefactory adjustment of the pelitical relations between the Government and the [Cheers.] With devotion and enthusiasm, he saw no rea- tailure, the worm having destroyed it. This is the result | States, and that section of the people acw engaged in con- spoken admonition. Her niece had a startled look, but she Gold,

The suggestion, though deliberately considered, was nevertheless rejected by the President, as one of samistics or truce, and he answered : We can agree to no suspen sion of hestilities except en the basis of, a dishaudment of the insurgent forces and a restoration of the national authority throughout the States of the Union.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND Feb. 14 b, 1866. The Senate adopted the report of the committee of conference on the bill to promote the efficiency of the cavalry. After debate, the Senate passed the bill regulating the business of conscription, and then resolved into secret

In the House, Mr. Barksdile, from the special committee to wh m was referred the bill introduced by him relative to the employment of negroes as seldiers, reported back said bill with a recommendation that it pass. It was made the special order for Thutsday. Mr. Miles asked and obtained leave to print the minority report from the same and let the heart's warm succeine go down into the earth committee. The report of the committee of conference on the bill to promote the efficiency of the earthy was adopted. The bill to punish frauds against the government was rejected. Several bills were passed, including the House bill for the organization of field wrillery. The House then went into secret session.

RETURN OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 14th, 1865. One thousand and fifty returned Confederate prisoners are expected here from Verina to morrow. It is understood that the exchange of prisoners will now proceed reg-

No later Yankee papers to-night. THE YOUNG MOTHER'S LESSON.

BY T. R. ARTHUR. "You look sober, Bolla. What's the matter? The remark and question came from Aust Bachel, who poured through the streets, spreading destruction on all had called to spend an afternoon, and take tea with her

> "No unusal cause for uncomfortable feelings, I hope," eald Aunt Rackel, the pleasant light which had come into prize. her face beginning gradually to fade away. "Th, no; nothing unusual. It's the old story with me There are very few days, now, in which I am not disturbed or made to feel unhappy."

to feel unhappy every day! You pain me by such an acknowledgment. What has gone wrong with y u?" Nothing wrong with myself, aunt," was replied; "but that oldest boy of mine is growing so self willed, disobedient, and provernable, that I'm half in despair about

"I'm sorry for that Beila. Perhaps you have indulged and humored him too much.' "I tomk not. From the very beginning I have made it orderly and evil; to require strict obed ence to my word on pain of certain pu ishment. No, agut, I do not think the fault lies at my door. Edward have strange disposi tion I don't know what to make of him cometimes. He seems bent on d ding the things I interdiet. Only half an Adentiy. hour ago I found him in the 'ibrary, with a hand-ome book lying open on the floor, marking some of the fine i'lustra-

tions with a pencil. Once before i had punished him for this very thing, and here it was avaiu!" "And you punished him again?" "I did; and severely." .

"Where is he?"

"Overhead?" Yes; that's him pounding on the floor now. Just hear what a noise he is making! And it isn't ten minutes since I threatend to whip him if he did it again ' Beila went hastily from he room, and going half way up stairs, called, in a sharp, commanding voice -

You Edwa di The hammering ceased in an instant. "What did I say to you about that poise a little willie

No answer "Edward! " There was no kindness, no softness, no mother-love in the voice that attered the name. "Do you hear sir Still no resp nse

"Why don't you answer me?" "The mother was growing excited. "Edward; if you don't answer me l'il punish you sovere

"Don't let me hear that noise again, sir, or you'll be mar ry for it

"Cap't I come out, mother? I'm t red of stavidg here. "No , sir; you can come out, you naughty boy ! "I will come out !" screamed the child, with a sudden wildness of manner, as it he had grown desperate, and he or's approval. She had governed herself, and the work of sides. raitled the lock, and kicked passionately against the door. governing her child, so impossible batere, became a thing This was more than the excited mother could endure pringing up stairs she un'oc sed the door, and entered the prison to m. Aunt Rachel signed as she heard rapidly fall-

ing strokes, and the cries of Edward. You see," said Bella, as she returned, with a flushed ace at d angry looking eyes, to the sitting-room, " what trouble I've got be ore me.'

Annt Rachel did not reply. continued; "and I don't know what is going to become affectious, rather than give air thought to the weeds, in The revenues of the country are in a terribly distracted gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their of him. He prefers wrong to right always and recognizes an ho ity only for the sake of disobedience. If, in sending him from the room in consequence of some misdemeanor, tell him to go up stairs, he will, most surely go down; I have said go down, he will go up. Always, he is desirons to gain the interdicted object. It is marvelous, this perversion of his mind. You don't know how it distresses There! Just listen. rie's pounding on the floor again as I lived! And, what is more the will keep at it, is spite of ment. threat or punishment. Now, what am I to do with such a boy, Aunt Rachael? I've tried everything, but it's of no

"Suppose, Bella, you let him come down and see me .-Maybe that will get him out of his present nubappy state

"But, aunt," objected the mother, "don't you see the would then consider himself as having triumphed. " I'm ie sure that he would think anything about it .-He would come into a better state of mind than the one that is now ruling him; and this, it seems to me, would be something gained. It is in the sumshine that good affec-

tiens grow, not in storm and darkness. Bella sat reflecting for some time. She did not like the degree. Pride, and love of rule, influenced her as much as a sense of duty-perhapas little more. In giving up, she felt that the must experience a degree of bumiliation. " Forgive him, this time, for my sake," urged Auot Ba-chnel. I shall not enjoy my visit if he is under punish-

ment all the afternoon. Af er a further debate with herself, the mother left the room and went up to her imprisoned boy. He was pound ing on the floor when she turned the key and entered. . Edward!" She spoke sternly.

The little fellow started up, with a look half fearful, half defiant. 'You are a very naughty boy!' Edward set his lips firmly, and knit his fair young

Edward moved back a step or two. There was danger

"Why don't you ans ser me when I speak?" "I couldn't help it, " stammered the child "Couldn't help it! Aint you afraid to give me such at

answer?" and a hand moved, half involuntarily, as if Aunt Rachael s down stairs. " (the is she!" Two little hande came to ether with

"I've a great mend not to let you see her, after all this tent nor deprecating. She turned from him as though she would leave him still in prison; but there was no sign of

weakness-only the desiguring scowl on his face that made t so painful to look upon. ' (ome " The mother coldly extended her hand. Edward advanced toward her with slow steps, and giving his hand in a reluctant manner, as if there were no pleasure

the sitting room. At this janeture Grant telegrephed Staunton that he was duction to his mo her's aught. "Now, don't pour your lips

Machael. Edward wanted to throw his arms about Aunt Sachael's seck, and kiss her to his h-art's content; but, the reproof and command sent an evil spirit of resistance into h m and he mere:y put up his lips with an air which said for his mother, who did not see his face-" I don't want to kiss her"-but Aunt Bachael saw love in his eyes. .. If you can't behave better than that, you'd better go up

stairs again. "Uh, he's behaving hioely," said Aunt Rachael, as abe drew an arm around the boy. And then she began to talk to him in a way that soon commanded all his attention .-But his mother would give him no peace. It was-"'Don't ride on your aunt in that way." or. " Just see there, you rude fellow, your feet are on Aunt

Rachel's dress." Or-"Don't twist your shoulders so!" Or-"You'd better go away from Aunt Eachel; you are an oring her.

" Not in the least," Aunt Rachel replied to this, drawing her loving arm close about the pleased child, in whose bright young face see read a whole volume of golden promise, if there was only a wise hand to turn the leaves. But, half an hour old not pass before Edward and his mother came into direct collision, and he was sent in dis grace from the reora. "Now, what am I to do, Aunt Rachel?" said the mother. a half-despairing voice. "You see what saseli-willed. disobedient, reckless boy he is. How he resists me in ev-

erything. What am I to do ?" Learn the first lesson in governing ethers," replied auat Rachel, with considerable gravity of manner. "What is that?" asked her niece.

" To govern yourself. " Aunt Bachel!" "I mean just what I say. And until you learn to do this you will strive in vain with your shild. Anger awake a peared punishments, and for trivial offences, are the paents of rebellion-but love, Bella, quickens love into li'e. There is more true power for good in the tender, sympa thetic teacs of a mother, warm with mother-love, than in her mest imperative command, or sternest inverdiction -Her mission is to lead, not drive her children in the right

Aunt Rechel pansed to note the effects of her plainlymade no reply.

"I have not heard you speak a sing'e kind, approving word to hat boy since I have been here," resum d Aunt " How can I speak approvingly when he does wrong?-

he sets my commands at deflance? "I fear, Bella, that you call many things wrong that are done innocently on his part. You tollow him up foo clo ely, and sould him too much for things trivial, or of no account. You have not once, that I have seen, this afterness, tried to divert him from anything that he was doing AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILIPIA AND A not strictly in the lice of your approval; it was always a command, and always herably made. Forgive me, Bella. for this pla n speech; but I see your error so plainl, that I must point it out. You have forgotten the pithy adags about honey catching more fives than vinegar. Try the hou ey, my dear-try the boney! I am sadly afraid that you are shadowing the life of that child-shutting out the sumshine by which alone good plants can vegetate in the garden of his soul. I have seen little besides an evil growth to-day; yet, down among the rankly-springing weeds, trying to struggle up into the air and light, a low flowers of affice tion were faintly visible. Oh, Bella, earth for these as for precious treasures; water them with the dews of leve. around them. Don't think so much about the repression and extermination of evil, as about the growth and divel opment of good. But, first of all, put your own house in order. Regulate your own heart. Bepress anger, pride, self-will, love of roling, indignation at rebellion-let only affection reign in your heart, and thoughts of your child's

g od fill your mind " Bella sat in a kind of bewildering silence, and her aunt " Will you not act on my suggestion? Go to Edward and speak to him a if you loved him. Let him feel the love in your voice, and see it is your eyes; and, as the magnet attracts from, so will you attract him. Forget that he has offended you, or, if you think of it, and speak of it, let it be as though you were grieved, not angry. Love for his mother will bind nim to the law of obedience when fear of

panishment would only impel him to its violation.' Bella arose quick y. She looked futo her aunt's face, but made ne response. Tears were in her eyes as she left the apartment. Going up stairs to the room into which Edward had been banished, she opened the door and wen: in with a quiet step. The boy started as she entered, and looked around from his work of marking with a pencil on the white window sash. He was doing wrong, and being caught in the act, expected punishment, or an angry lec ture. Bo he put on a seok of defiance. But his mother, instead of blazing out upon him as was her west, eat down in a strange, quiet way and said, "Edward," so soitly and

gently that he could only stand and look at her with sar-'Edward." she repeated his name, and now with a tenderness that made his heart leap. Her hands were held out toward him. Dropping the penell, he advanced a step or two, looking wondering y at his mother ohe still beld

Why. Bella ! this is strange news. Disturbed, and made out her hand. "Come, dear." He was by her side in an instant. "Do you love mother?" An arm was drawn gently around him. He did not answer in words, but put his arms about her neck and kissed ner. What a tartil of pleasure

went trembing to her heart.
I love Eddy:" The little The little arms tightened about her mack, and the little head went down, nestring upon her "Oh! I love you so much!" The half-smothered voice

was full of shildish carnestness. " Will Eddy be good for mother?" "I wont never be naughty again!" Edward stood up speaking in a resolute way, and to king full into his meth er's face. "It i can help it," he added, a little less con

"Oh, Eddy can help it it he will," said his mother, smiing encouragement into his face. Something was on the lip of the box, but he kept it back trem atterance. .. What is it, dear? What were you going to say?"

Thus encouraged, Edward said, dropping his eyes as he " I'll forget sometimes; I'm most sure I will. He plused with the sentence un 'nished, " But what, dear?

"Don't scold me then, mamma. Kiss me, and l'I be so Borry! He caught his breath with a sob. and his mother drew his head against her bosom, and laid her tearful face down among his solden curis. When they entered the sitting-room, Aunt Rachel saw that it was all right with them. She held out her hand to

Edward, who same to her in a gentle way, and stood, with a happy-looking tace, b, her side. Scarcely within her memory had the mother spent so pleasant an atterneon. Edward, of course, soon forgot himself, soon meddied with forbidden things, made upseemly noises, or conducted himself in a way that tried severely his mother's patience But, she compe led herself, and it required no light effort, to use honey instead of vinegarto speak in affectionate remoustrance instead of with angry threats-and, instantly, the troubled waters grew still She could not but notice the an guiar difference, in effect, between the loud, empnatio commanding ulterances in which she had so long indulged, and the quiet, loving words now spoken in undertones Will then opposed itsoit to And provided further, that no provision of this act shall be wil; but now love yie ded to love The boy, once so indiffered and rebellious, was now anxious to gain his moth-

of easies, achievement. " Don't forget it, dear," said Aunt Rachel, as she held

the hand of ner niecof in parting, at the close of her " Never!" was the earnest reply. "You have removed scales from my eyes; and helfisheess, self will, and passion | going acts there shall be exempt from duty in the Guard shall never bind me again. I will try to govern myself always-before attempting to govern my child-try to see "I've never seen ju t such a child," the young mother what is for his good-try to stimulate the growth of loving | Regiment of North Carolina Millia, and one Druggist to seeking to tear up which I have already nurt so many ton-

"Ah, my child, that is the true way," replied Aunt Rachel. "If you can get the life-forces of his young spirit to flow vigorous y into the good plants, they wan soon spring up interthe snany air, spreading out their branches, and striking their roots wide and deep into the earth-leaving the evil plants to droop and wither for lack of nourish

Colonel F. M. Parker, late of the 30th North Carolina troops, of Cox's (Ramseur's) brigade, bas been North Carelina, ratified February 7th, 1-65 and under the retired from active outy, on account of wounds received, and ordered to report to General Holmes, who has given him general superintendence of enrolling offices in bodied officers and men liable to active service in the field the 1st and 2d Districts of this State. Colonel P. is a peyond he limits of the county, will constitute the first brave and efficient officer, and he will be greatly missed class, and all officers and men exempt from duty except by his gallant regiment, who loved him with final within the I mits of their counties, will constitute the

Brig. Gen. Bryan Grimes has been made a Major General, and assigned to Rodes' division, of Early's as -when it exceeds ninety men, but does not exceed one (Ewell's) corps. The division consists of two North a cliua, one Georgia; and one Alabama brigade .--Hen. Grimes is an excellent officer, and will admitably complement of company officers will be held, when the fill the place of the gailang and lamented Rodes. Confeuerate.

A CALL TO PRAYER. WE were cace a happy and great people. In our prosperity we forgot God, and plunged into great and abominable sins, therefore, He permitted this hearid war to ome upon us. The God o: nations alone can deliver us from it. But He will not save us until as a people we hum-

ble ourselves before Him and cry for help. Let all the people lay this truth to heart. I propose there fore, that all christians in the Confederate States shall meet at a Throne of Grace at some hour in every day, say between 12 M. and 2 P. M., and there bring our cause before Him who hath said, " Call upon Me in the day of trou- Beginnents and Battalons, the Field Officers now in com-

ble, and I will deliver thee." I respectfully ask that this notice be copied into every newspaper in the Coursderate States, and beg the Editors of the same to impress the proposition upon the minds of their readers.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 14th, 1865.

In this town, on Saturday last, of pneum nia, Mr. W H. IARS, a native of Connections, but for many years a ciliz-n of this town. bichmond papers please copy.

WILMINGTON MARKET, February 15th, 1865. BEEF CATTLE-On the heo; \$1 50 to \$2 75 per lb. for net meat. BACON From carts \$7 to \$9 per ib.

Burres-\$12 to \$14 per 1b. ( OrPERAS-\$8 per ib. by the bbl. CORN-\$30 to \$15 per bushel. CORN. MEAL -Revails from the granaries at \$40 per bush-Eggs-\$5 to \$5 per dozen.

FLOUR-Scarce and in demand. We quote at \$750 t

RRESWAX-\$5 to \$7 per ib.

\$800 per bbi. for sape fine.

1 EATHER - role \$25, upper \$30 to \$32 per lb. LARD-By the bbl.. \$5 to \$9 per lb Nalls-\$1 75 to \$1.50 per ib. by the keg. PEAS .- Cow. \$35 per bushel. PKA NUTS- From carts, \$25 to \$70 per bushel. POTATORS.-1. ish \$40 to \$45; Sweet \$40 to \$50 per bush-POULTBY .- Live fowls \$8 to \$10 each, as to size; dressed

\$4 to \$5 per lb. Rics - Clean \$1 ner lb. Pork - Fresh sells from carts at \$5 to \$6 per lb. BALT- L searce, and sel's at \$75 per busnel. EYAUP .- So gham seils at \$25 to \$ 0 per gallon by the barrel. .SHEETING .- Fayetteville factory \$6 60 per pard by the

TALLOW -\$5 to \$7 per lb. YARN-beils by the bale at \$65 per bunch. Wood-Neils by the boat load at \$50 to \$60 for pine, \$80 for ask, and \$110 to \$1 5 per cord for oak.

MONEY MARKET, REVISED DAILY BY B. F. GRADY, EXCHANGE BROKER, 26 Market Street. BUYING BATES.

\$95 a \$100

50

4 per cent. Certificates. Sterling Exchange, N. C. Bank Notes, S. C. Georgia

8 per cent. Bonds

OFFICIAL. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C.) ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, H. Raisigh, Feb. 9, 1865.

How can I encourage him to disobedier co by smiling when GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

DAY OF JULY, 1863.

I. The following acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina are published for the information of all concerned: GUARD FOR ROME DEFENCE, RATIFIED THE 7th

Sec. 2nd. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a Guard for Home Detence, all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, includi g foreigners not naturalized, who have been resident in the State for thaty days before such enrollment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General assemble, and the officers of the several departments of the Government, members of Congress and the Civil Military officers of the Confederate Government within this State, Ministers of the Gospel of the several denominations is the State charged with the dutirs of such Ministry, the High sheriffs and Clerks of the several Courts of record, and the Public Registers in the several Counties, and such other persons as the Governor for special reasons may deem proper subjects of exemp-

Sec. 5th. Be it further enacted. That members of the society of friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exemat from the provisions of this act by paying the sum of one hundred (100) dellars according to an ordinance of the onvention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862 Provided, that when any such Quaker shall have paid or levied on his property five hundred (500) dollars, under the acts of Congress called the Conscription Law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any aum of money for his exemption under this act.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION-RATIFIED THE 7th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1865.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, and it is hersby enacted by the authority of the same. I hat the Governor whenever he deems it expedient. may re erganize the Guard for Home De ence, by causing two or more companies to be consulidated into one. so as to make not less than s'xty-ton men, rank and file, to each company : Provided, however, that if there are not sixty home guards in any one county, that such number as may be shall be incorporated into a company. The said companies, when so consolidated shall have the privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies; and such officers as shall not be elected r service to said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates, under the same rules and regulations as other non commissioned officers and privates are required to serve. and whilst so ser-

ving their commissions shall be suspended. bee. 2 Be it further enacted, That the Governor may in like manner, cau e two or more battalions or regiments of Home Goards to be consolidated; said ba tallons, when so consolidated, to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments, when so consolidated, of not more than ten companies; that the rank and sie shall elect their field officers, and all field officers who shall not be elected, their commissions shall be suspended, and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and orivates.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the ex motions mentioned in the second section of an act in elation to the Militis and Guard for Home Defence, ratied 7th July, 1863, there shall be exempt one Commissioner to each County, an ointed under an act entitled "an act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the a my;" the Attorney General; Solicitors for the several Circuits and Counties: County Trustee: County ors: Physicians of five years' practice; one Editor to a newspaper and necessary compositors and employees, to be certified to on oath by the Editor; mail oarriers; professors in colleges, and teachers, who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have twenty scholars; the processary skilled operatives in factories and foundries: r-gular public millers and blacksmiths, and wheelwrights who have established shops; regular public tanners and shoemskers, and one overseer of the poor of each county : Provided, all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades, and were om ploved in the same prior to the 1st of Jan., 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time; except public millers, who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged unless it shall appear that owners of mills have turned off their millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners not to be exempt: Provided. bat the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard Officers commis ioned under this act, but shall apply to officers of the Home Guard and Militia who are reenired under this act to serve in the rapks, and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions: constitued so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard Duty in the County in which he re-

Sec, 4. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification. Il. In addition to the exemptions granted in the fore for Home Defence all Rail Road officers and the necessary employees, the Commanding Officers of each Brigade and each Drug Stere: Provided, that there is no druggist in said Drug Store not liable to duty in the Gan & for Home

Defence. III. Claims for exemption under the foregoing nots and orders neast be established by the affidavit of two respectable persons knowing of the facts, which the individual pelongs, who, if satisfied that the claim is just, will furnish him with a certificate o exemption.

IV. The Commanding officers of each Regiment and Rattalion of the Guard for Home Defeace will immediatewassemble their commands at their respective condiseats, and at once proceed to consolidate the companies in accordance with the act of the General Assembly of following regulations, viz: When a regiment, viz: When a regiment or Sattalion is assembled as above directed, ita commanding officer will divide it into two c hases, all able-

When the first class does not exceed placty men or fall below forty-five men, it will be organized into one companundred and fitty, it will be organized into two con panies -when it exceeds one hundred and fifty men, it will be organized into three companies, and elections for a full first class falls below for y five men, it will be organized into a company, and officers elected as follows: For a company of less than forty-five, but more than thirty five m a, a Captain and a first Lieutenant and a second Lieu tenant; o a company of twenty or less number of men.

one second Lieutenant. The second class will be organized into companies not o exceed seventy five men such, and elections for a tuil complement of company officers will be held, when the number of men does not tal below forty five. But when it does fall b-low forty-five the same rule will be followed as n the first class. The election for company office a will be held under the

direction of the commanding officer of each Regiment er Battalion, who will, as soon as the organizations are completed immediately forwar a report of the same to this office, together with the certifica es of election. V. Until the consolidated companies are organized into mission will continue to exerc se command as hereufore.

By older of Governor VANCE. R C GATLIN Adjutant 6 1.

HEADQUARTERS TAYLOR'S SATTALION. FORT ANDERSON . rebroary (1th, 186). LL OFFICERS AND MEN of the 36th N. C T., not 1 captured, will report to me at once, Lt. Col 35th N. C. T., Comd'g.

137 3t - 21 1.\* VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. THE GREATER POR JOX of the well-known LANDS and FARW of the late Capt. James Robeson, situated the east side of the Case Fear River, 17 iles below Fayetteville, in Bladen county, are offered for sale. There are about 900 acres in he traces. At the cleared la d consists of excellent river "low land" and swamps; some 75 or 80 acres splendid swamp, uncleared Large quantity of Cypress and Ju iper timber growing. For tur-

ther particulars apply to the subscriber. A rare bargain will be offered. OF H. BLOCKER. Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 16. 137-1 w-21-1t

WILSON'S VARIETY STORE. DLUESTONE, Black P pper, Copperas, Chicory Coffee, 8, 9 and 10. Wool Cards, Leaf Cards, Bods, Salt, Files, Brustes, Blacking, White Lead, Pant, Vest and Shirt Buttons, Cotton Yarns, Plough Castings, Blasting and Riffle Powder, Guo and Pistoi Caps, Tin Ware, Crockery, Winlow Shades, Enameled Leather, Clark's Cotton Flax Thread

Tumbiers, Parchers, &c., &c., at WILSON'S Variety Store. 136-2t-21-1t

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of New Hanover county, a negro man who says that his name is EDMOND, and that he belongs to Daniel L. Russell, of Brunswick Co. Inc owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, preve property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. R. J. JONES, Sheriff. 134 6t-21-1t

Feb 11. TAKES UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of New Hanover county, a negro woman named BETSEY and her son ELIAS, belonging to Owen D. Holmes, of Brunswick county. in owner of said negroes is hereby notified to come forward, prove preperty, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be deatt with as the law directs. B. J. JONES, Sheria.

134 6t-21-1t Feb. 11th NOTICE. Will be sold, for cash, to pay jail fees, or the first Mouday in March next, at the Court House door, fa Jacksonville, one NEGRO MAN. Committed as a runaway, says he belongs to Dr. Jas. MoKe, of Wilmington.

E. MURRILL, Ja., Sheriff. 137-6t-21-18